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The local hospitals have their usual quota of chronic cases, physical degenerates, and with the exception of 1 death in the Limon Charity Hospital on the 25th instant from an attack of bilious remittent fever, and which was in nowise suspicious, no other deaths have occurred since last report.

## GUATEMALA.

*Livingston.*—Acting Assistant Surgeon Vance reports, May 24, 1 death from whooping cough.

## NICARAGUA.

*Bluefields.*—Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports, May 26, as follows: There has been no material change in the health conditions of Bluefields and vicinity since my last weekly report. On April 18, I reported 1 case of variola. It was isolated and recovered. Another soldier contracted the disease, who is also now well, and thus has ended what I feared would be a serious prevalence of smallpox. Eighty ship laborers were vaccinated. Ninety per cent had vaccinia, showing their receptivity, and yet smallpox did not spread in a population of 3,000 negroes and natives—a remarkable fact, even for a warm country.

## BRAZIL.

*Report of yellow fever in Bahia.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Bahia, Brazil, April 26, 1899.*

SIR: I beg leave to inform you that I to-day cabled you as follows: "Secretary of State, Washington.—Yellow—Furniss;" which, in accordance with Department instructions, would mean that yellow fever is now epidemic in the city of Bahia.

Yellow fever is more or less always present in Bahia as sporadic cases, but at present the daily number of new cases and deaths has increased to such an extent that it is now considered epidemic.

The weather conditions are most favorable for its propagation. Each day has alternate showers and hot sunshine—just sufficient rain to stir up the dirt of the streets and not sufficient to wash it away.

Added to this is the fact, that there is at present a greater number of non-immunes here than has been the case for some time. This is due to the immigration here of vast numbers from the interior of the state, they having been forced to leave their homes on account of the drought. That the cases and death rate are great, is doubtless due to the impoverished condition of the emigrants. Then, too, during the past year there have a number of Europeans come out as clerks to commercial houses, and of these the Germans seem to be particularly susceptible.

At present the cases are confined to the city of Bahia and the smaller towns tributary thereto. The cases are well scattered, no part of the city being free from the disease. Besides those cases recognized as typical yellow fever, there are a number of cases with great mortality, the symptoms of which are so closely allied to those of yellow fever, in many cases lacking only the appearance of albumen in the urine, that it is impossible to give a positive diagnosis. These cases are recorded under malarial fevers though neither blood examinations nor post-mortems are made.